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21 MARCH 1980 POL AND MIL (FOUO 2/80) HIRS
1 OF 1

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JPRS L/8993

21 March 1980

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

(FOUO 2/80)



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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JAPANESE JOURNAL ON CHINESE AIR FORCE PLANES

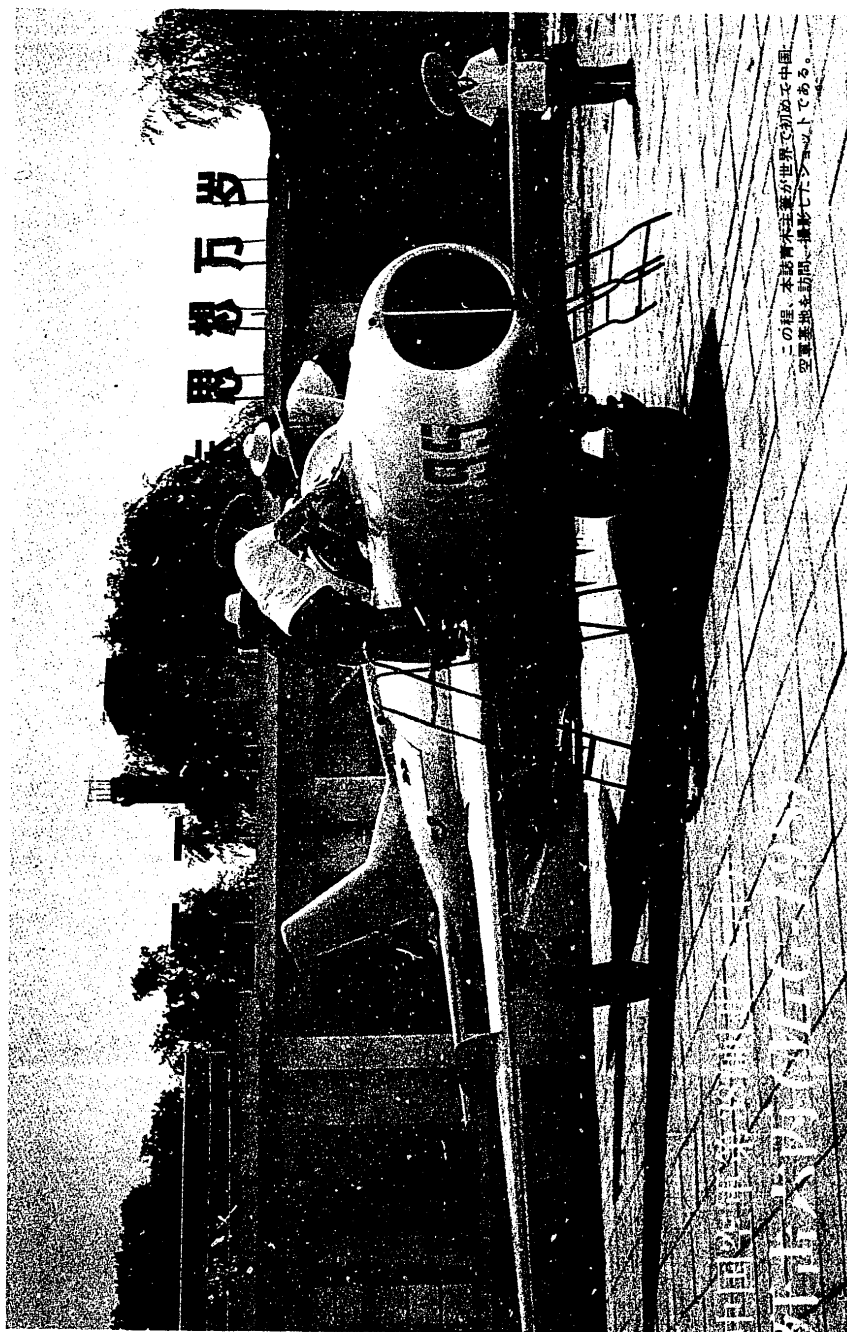
Tokyo KOKU JANARU in Japanese Oct 79 pp 8-21, 37-40, 48

[Text] 38th Division, Chinese Air Force (Tianjin)
Jiangi 6-Bin (MIG-19S)

Chief correspondent Acki of this journal was the first outsider to visit
China's Air Force bases and took the shots which are reproduced here.

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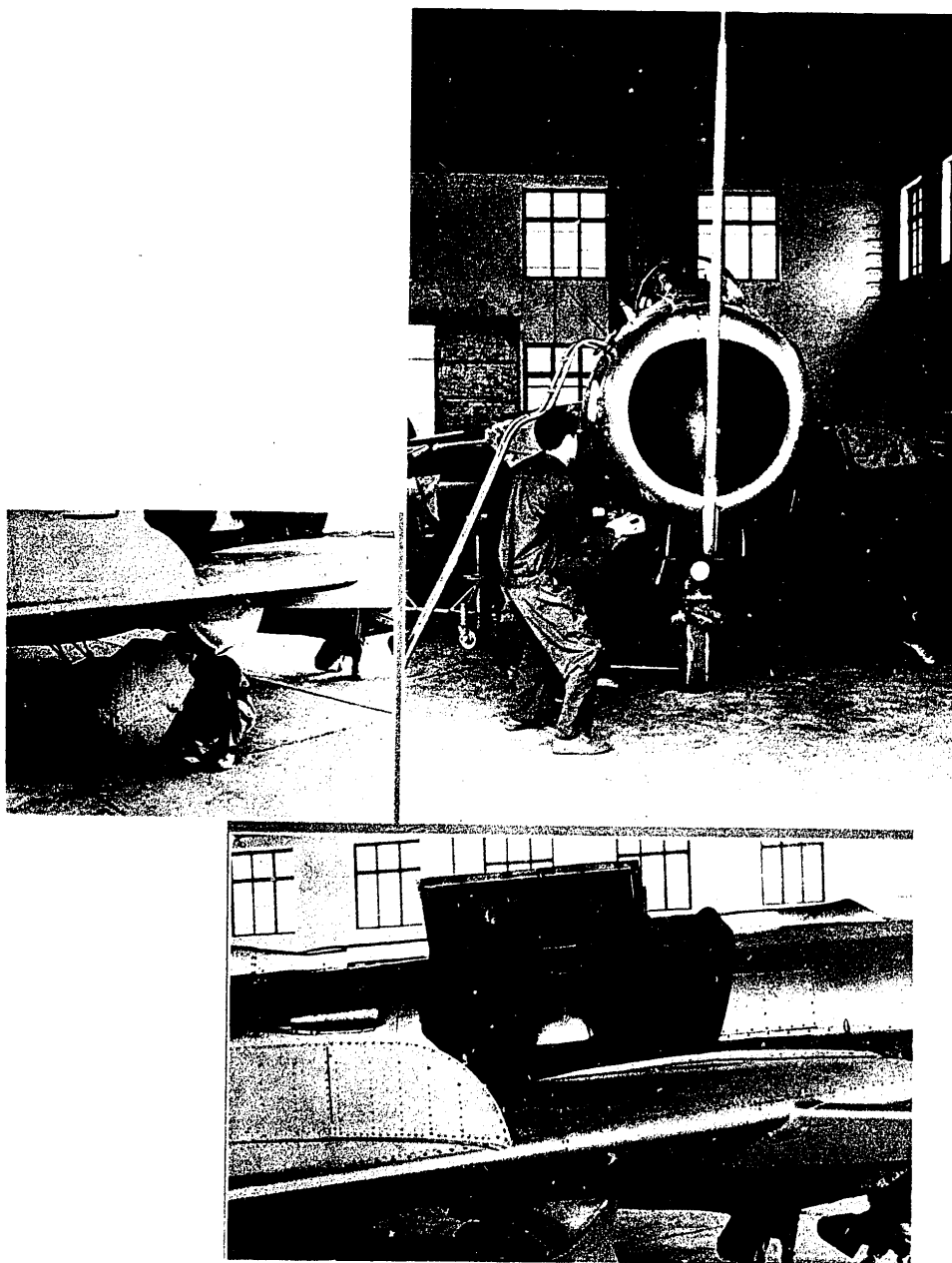
[Text] Special Report: First On-Site Account in the World
These are the Fighting Bases of the Chinese Air Force.

These are the pictures of the air force units of the liberated army that are seen for the first time. These pictures depict the 82nd Division which is located in the suburbs of Tianjin. This is an air force fighter unit consisting of Jiangi 6-Bin (MIG-19) and Jiangi 5-Bin (MIG-17) planes. While these planes cannot be classed as belonging to the newest planes in the Chinese Air Force, this unit is said to be a standard unit of the planes. The photos on this page show the 200-hour periodic inspection underway in the maintenance hangars on the 6-Bin (MIG-19S), and these planes were produced in China. Two planes are being serviced at the same time.

Photography and Remarks by Hideo Aoki

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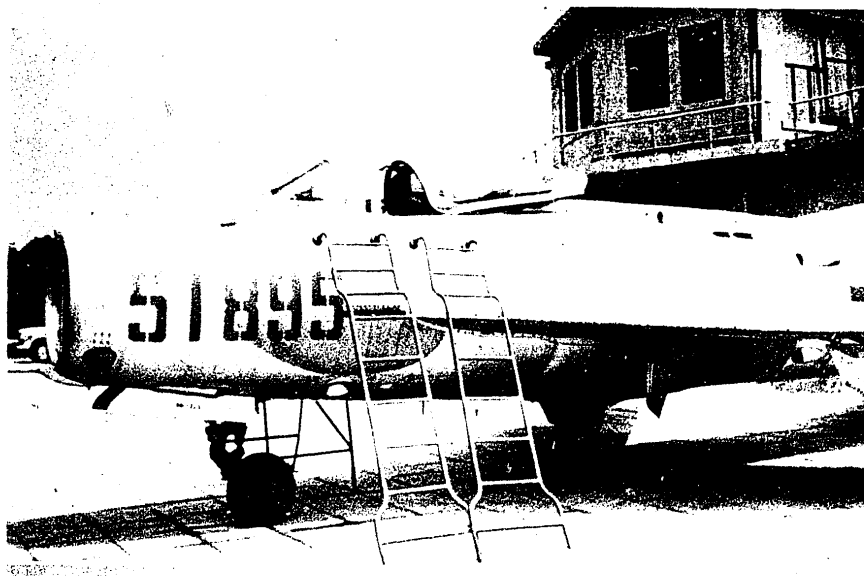
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[Text] A single Jiangi 6-Bin was pulled out in front of the headquarters, and the plane was described. This was a rather new plane, and the equipment seemed to be rather complete. The inside of the cockpit was completely Chinese, and all the instruments, various displays, and warning statements were all written in Chinese.

The Chinese summer is hot. Here at Tianjin the daytime temperature stayed over 30°C every day. Everybody walked around covered with large straw hats, and this seemed to be the style for the summer. We also used the same type hats while we visited. We hear explanations given by the Principal installation attendant.

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[Text] The Jiangi 6-Bin is a late model MIG-19S which is produced domestically in China. It uses a RD-9B eddy jet Model 6 engine licensed for production and is a standard type plane with totally floating type horizontal tail wing. This is said to be the most plentiful plane in the liberated air force. There are three 30 mm caliber NR-30 machine cannons mounted in the base of the main wing and the right under side of the fuselage. It is equipped with radio altimeter and serves both as air versus air and air versus ground fighter during the day. The 30 mm machine cannons give them great firepower.

The licensed production of MIG-19 in China started in 1960, and 20 years have since gone by. The fact that such an old plane is the main plane at the present time is a manifestation of the many influences such as the Sino-Soviet confrontation, the 4-man rule following the cultural revolution, and many other factors. It should be noted that this plane is readily used as a medium class supersonic fighter and has superior properties which enable its use even now. It is also easy to produce in mass. It is probably a plane which one cannot dismiss simply because it is an old fighter.

These features are readily seen in the plane makeup. The engine is mounted on the fuselage through which the rear body passes through in simple manner. The accessory equipment chamber in the middle fuselage and the electronic equipment room in the nose section are readily accessible through outer panels which can be opened for point inspection.

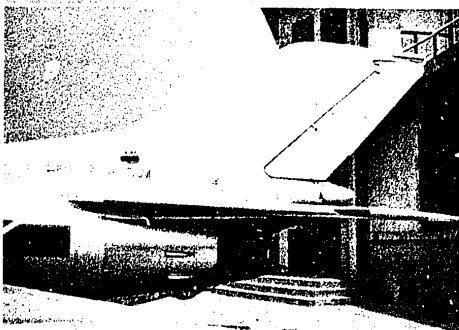
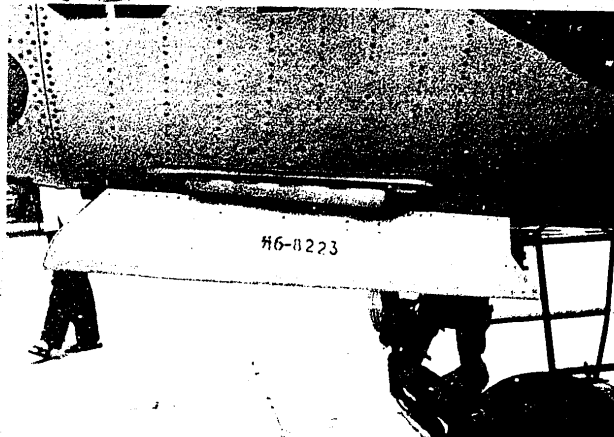
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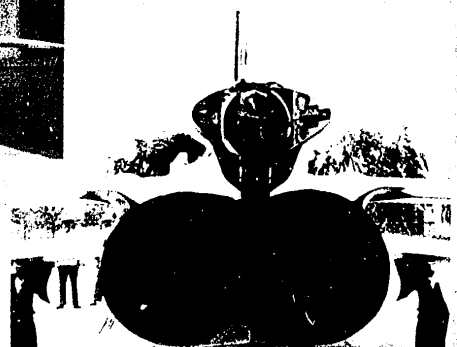
歼击6丙というのは、後期型のMiG-19Sを中国で国産化したもの。RD-9Bをライセンス生産した渦巻6型エンジンを使用し、全浮動式の水平尾翼を持った標準型だ。解放軍の空軍部隊でも最も機数が多いという。口径30mmのNR-30機関砲を主翼付け根と胴体右下面に計3門装備し、電波高度計を持つ昼間用の空対空、空対地戦闘兼用の機体である。30mmの機関砲は攻撃用として大きな威力を持っている。

中国でMiG-19のライセンス生産が始まったのは1960年だから、もう20年近い歳月が経っている。それが現在なお主力機として使われているのは、中ソ対立とか、文革以後の4人組時代の混乱や停滞とか、いろいろな外部事情も影響しているのだ。ただ同時に、この機体が中程度の超音速戦闘機として使い易く、現在なお実用機として通用する優れた特性を持つことと、構造が簡単で量産むきだという理由もある。単に旧型機と呼ぶわけには行かない機体だろう。



その特徴は、機体構成などによく表われている。機体にエンジンを装備したままで、後部胴体が簡単に抜けるし、中部胴体の補器室や、機首の電子機器室も大きな外板パネルを開いて、外からの点検作業が容易だ。

AVIATION JOURNAL visited the Chinese Air Force base near Tientsin for the first time as the press. The 82nd at the base is a fighter unit equipped with about one hundred Jianji 6-Bin (MiG-19S) and Jianji 5 (MiG-17). Note a drug chute housing on this Jianji 6-Bin (c/n Jian 6-8223).



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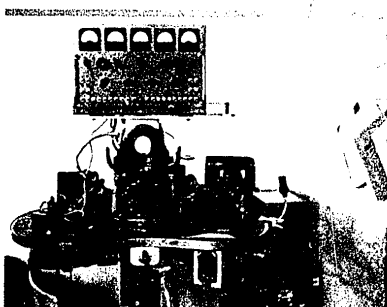
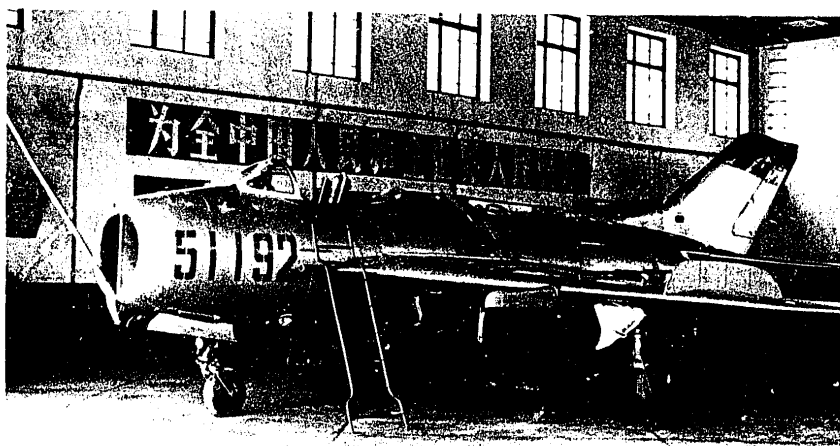
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[Text] There seems to be some differences in plane types even though they are all the same Jiangi 6-Bin depending on when they were produced. One of the newer planes shown on the preceding page was seen to have a chamber to house the drag chute in the tail section. There are no such installations on the plane on this page.

The various shops found in the facilities storehouse seem to appear the same no matter which country is involved, but the facilities and mode of repair differ. The necessary small parts seemed to be made at the unit, and the machine shops are provided with lathes, drilling machines, and presses where work was under way in a feverish manner. There were many tests stands which seemed to have been made right there. There seems to be great reliance on self motivated efforts.

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同じ歼击6丙といっても、生産の時期によっていくらか機体に差異があるようだ。前ページの新しい機体には、尾端にドラグシュートの格納室が加わっていることにお気づきだろう。このページの機体にはない。

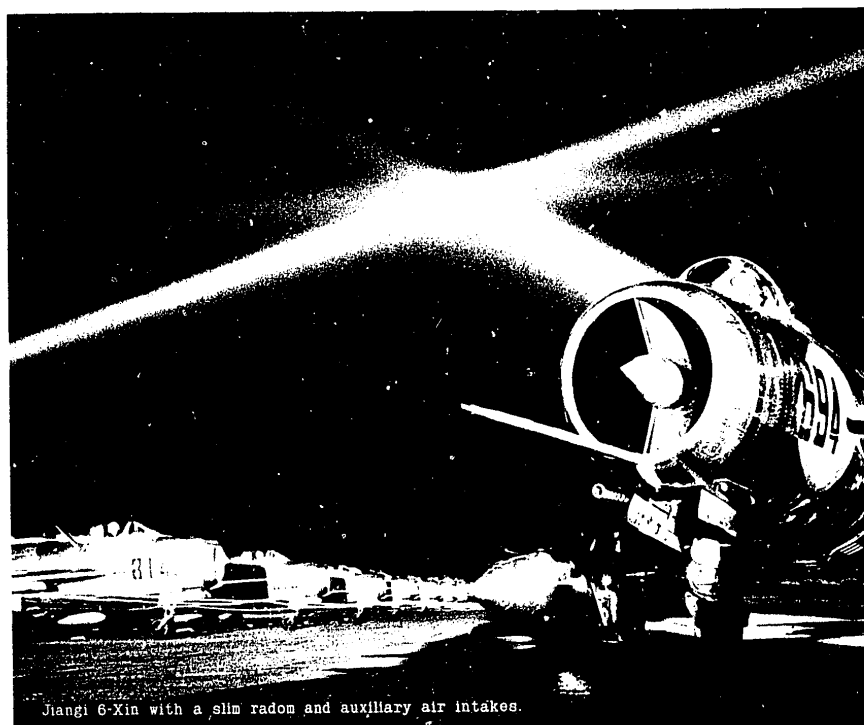


整備格納庫に各ショップが付いているのは、どこの国でも同じ風景だが、整備や修理の方式にはいささか違いがある。中国では必要な小部品等は部隊で作ってしまうらしく、機械ショップに旋盤やボール盤、プレスなどの設備を置いて、盛んに製作作業をしている。テスト・スタンドなども創意を加えた自隊製品がずいぶんある。自力更生の実践そのものらしい。



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[Text] First Line Fighters of the Chinese Air Force as Seen through the First Displayed Photographs

The Chinese Air Force is said to possess the massive force of 5,000 fighter planes, but the details of this force is an essentially unknown area. Here we bring out the first photographs displayed to the world on this air force and introduce this first line of planes.

The main fighter of this air force is a MIG-19 that has been licensed for production as the Jiangl 6 series. This 6-Bin includes not only those with minor modifications but some in which major developments the Chinese have come forth with have been incorporated. The 6-Bin New shown in the upper photograph is one such plane and is provided with a modified type thrust. It has a spring loaded auxiliary air intake at the nose along with a small radome.

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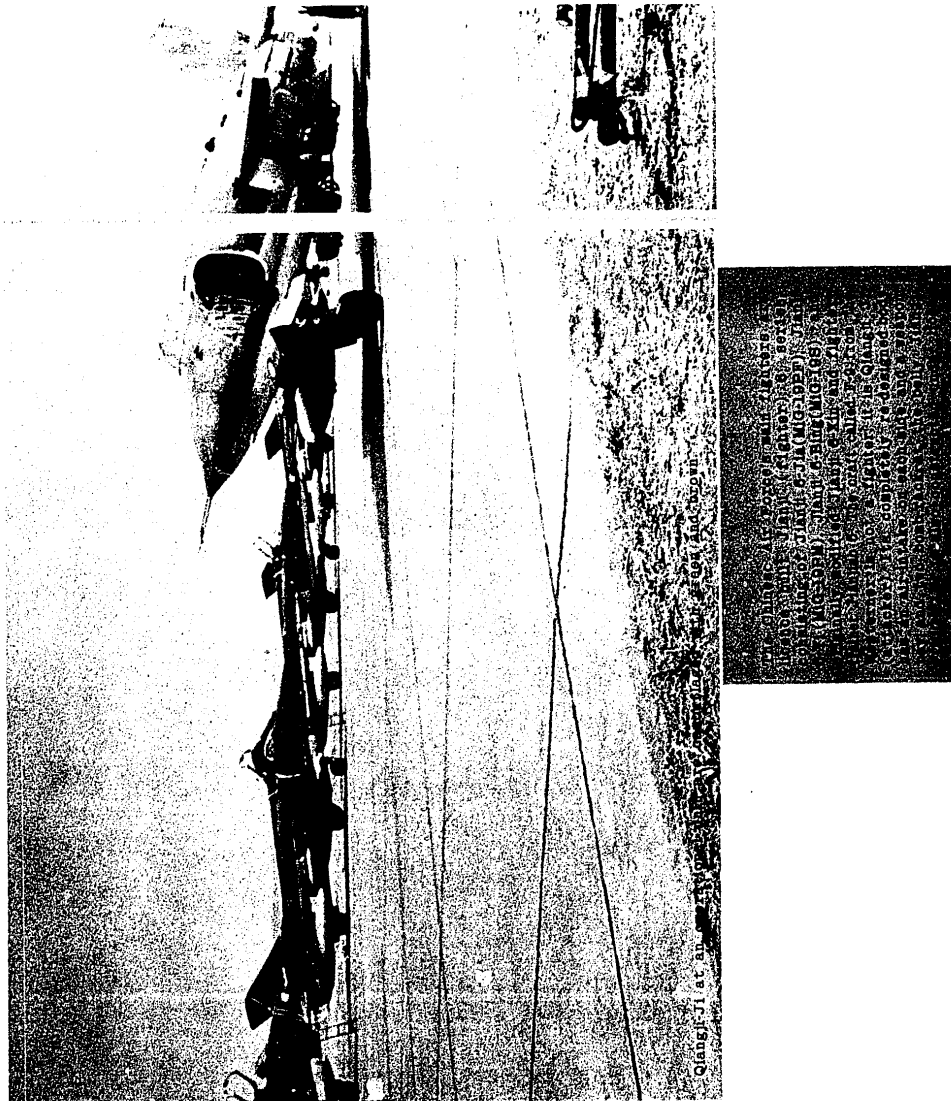
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[Text] A representative military plane which China developed on its own is the Qiangji-Ji. It is often mistakenly called a fighter and is designated the F-9 Fantan-A in western Europe, however, there seems to be no basis for such a name. According to the actual western Europe designation, such a plane should be a ground attacker, and the designation A (attacker) seems more appropriate than F.

This plane had been thought to be an advanced improved model of the MIG-19, but the photographs show considerable departure. There are two engines with small afterburners that are mounted in parallel, and the back swept wing with boundary plate is definitely a carryover from the MIG-19 technology. On the other hand, not only the air intakes but the entire body seems to be redesigned with completely different cross-sectional features. The nose, cockpit, canopy, and the tail wing are different. It is only recently that these photographs were released publicly, but these planes have been deployed for several years, and they are being used as first line fighters on a division scale. The plane on the facing page is unpainted, but those on the upper part of this page are painted green and yellow camouflage paint. This may be to designate their status as Qiangji-Ji.

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[Text] Another licensed production plane alongside the Jiangi 5 and 6 is the Jiangi-7 (MIG 21F). An often erroneous concept is that the Chinese willfully copied and produced this plane, but it is formally licensed from the Soviets for production by the Chinese. This photograph shows a unit comprised of such license built planes.

Where number is concerned, 6-Bin is by far the most numerous, and the various modifications of Jiangi 6 are found in every area. The planes on the central runway in the photograph below are night fighters 6-Jia equipped with radar (MIG-19 PF). The other planes are day fighters 6-Bing (MIG-19S). The daytime fighters seem to make up the bulk of the licensed production. The planes in formation on the next page seem to be of the same type.

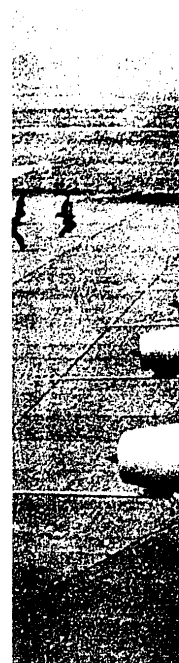
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歼击5型、歼击6型と並んで、もう1つのライセンス生産型戦闘機は歼击7型 (MiG-21F) である。よく誤り伝えられるのだが、この機体は勝手に中国でコピー生産をしたものではなく、正式にソ連からライセンスを得て製作しているものだ。上の写真は、そのライセンス生産機によって編成された部隊である。

ただ機数の上では圧倒的に歼6が多く、それだけに歼6は各型式が現用されている。下の写真で中央を地上滑走中の機体はレーダー装備の夜間戦闘型歼6甲 (MiG-19PF)。他の機体は昼間戦闘型の歼6丙 (MiG-19S) である。ライセンス生産機は昼間型が主力らしい。右ページで飛行中の機体も丙型だろう。

Right: Jianji 7 (MiG-21F) armed Atol missiles.
Bottom: Night operation of Jianji 6-Jia (MiG-19PF) and Jianji 6-Bing (MiG-19S). Bottom right: Formation of Jianji 6-Bing.



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[Text] One other plane of the Chinese Air Force of special note is a multiple seat fighter trainer (Jianjiao 6: MIG-19U). This is a plane not seen in the Soviet Union or in the Eastern European sphere, but China which uses the 6-Bin as its principal plane converts several of these planes for pilot conversion training and evaluation purposes, and many planes are presently under production. There is little difference in the heights of the front and back seats, and the canopies open respectively to the right. This plane type also seems to have several variations, and the photograph on the lower part of the next page is the first released to the world on a plane equipped with wing tip tanks. No such tanks were observed on the planes of the unit. They possibly may be removable.

The planes at the top of this page may also be Jianjiao-6, but the shape of the main wing tips is different. The plane shown on the upper half of the next page is a single seater Jiangi-6 Bing.

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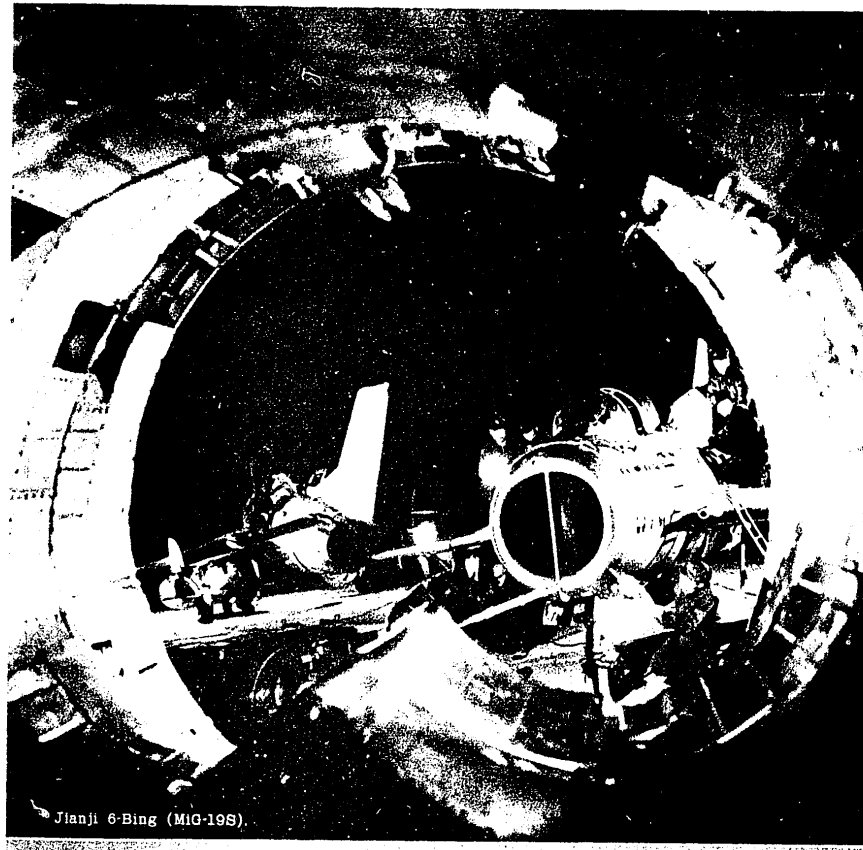
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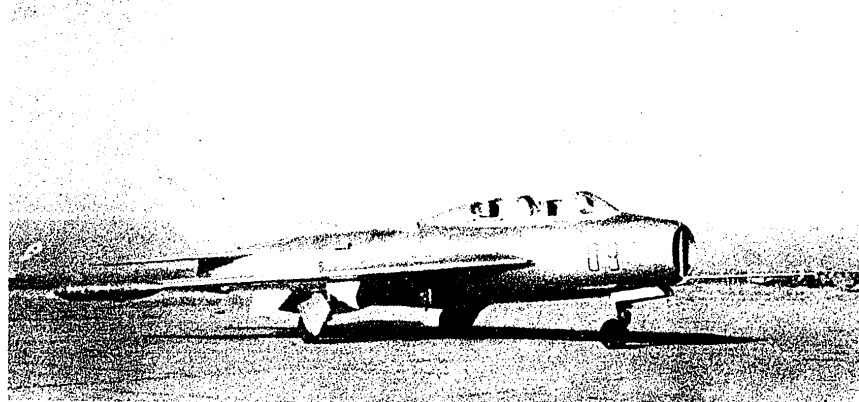
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Jianji 6-Bing (MIG-19S).

First published photograph of Jianjiao 6 (MIG-19U).



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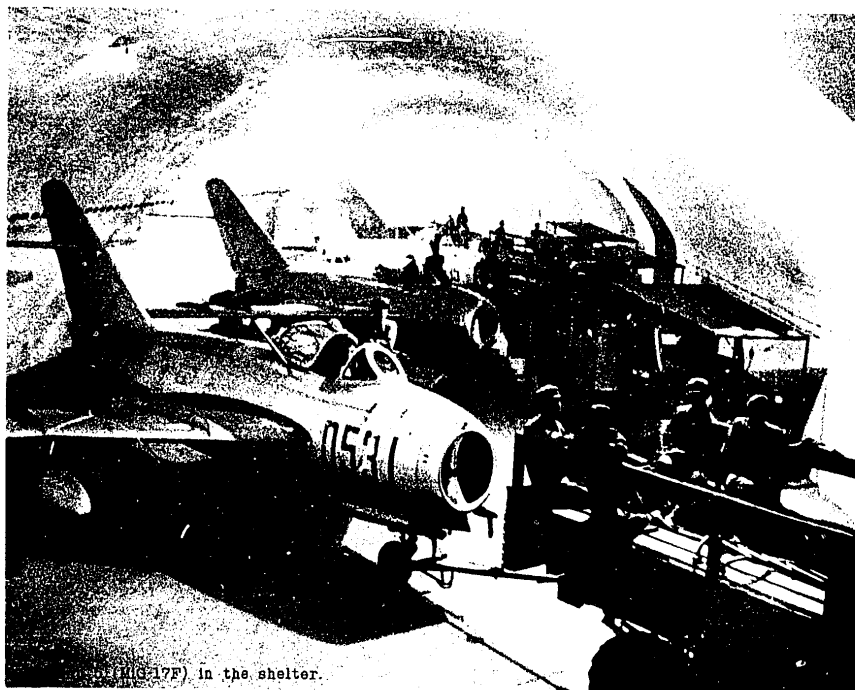
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[Text] A number of the old type Jiangi-5 (later model MIG-17F) were licensed for production and are now deployed as first line fighters. The upper photograph shows Jiangi 5 fighters in readiness for attack within a protective shelter.

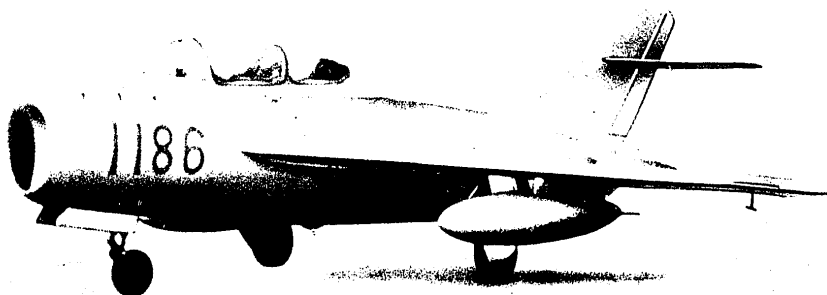
Some important planes of this same series are the multiseat Jiangiao 5 pilot training planes which include a number of planes used for basic jet training. This is a much mistaken point in that the multiseater produced in China is not the MIG-15UTI but is the MIG-17.

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Jianjiao 5 (MiG-17U) published for the first time.



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[Text] Here we introduce some other Chinese Air Force planes. The photograph at the top of the page shows the main helicopter presently in use the MI-4. It too is produced under license.

The middle photograph shows an Antonov An-26 transport plane. The paint job indicates it may be a Chinese civilian aircraft, but this is the first photographic evidence of An-26 being introduced in China. This plane probably was purchased from the Soviets.

The bottom photo shows the well known II-28. A number have been produced under license, and they constitute the principal bombers at the present time. There are also some training planes and some large Tu-16 being produced.

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Top: Zhiheng 5 (Mi-4) helicopters produced under license. Middle: Antonov An-26 transport. Bottom: Hongsha 6 (Il-28) bomber. Chinese Air Force also use training version Hongsha 6 and large Hongsha 6 (Tu-16).

この他の中国軍機
一、二を紹介してお
く。このページ上は
現在の主力ヘリコプ
ター、直昇機 (Mi-4) だ
けがライセンス生産機
である。
上の写真はアント
ノフ An-26 輸送機。金銭
を重くと中国民航の民
間用機らしいが、中国
に An-26 が導入されて
いることを示す写真が
発表されたのは、これ
が初めてのことだ。こ
れはソ連から購入した
機体だろう。
下はおなじみの轟炸
機 5 型 (Il-28)。多数がラ
イセンス生産されて
現在の主力爆撃機であ
る。ほかに練習用の轟
炸機 5 型と、大型の轟炸
機 6 型 (Tu-16) も生産し
ている。



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[Text] I Saw the Chinese Air Force with My Eyes

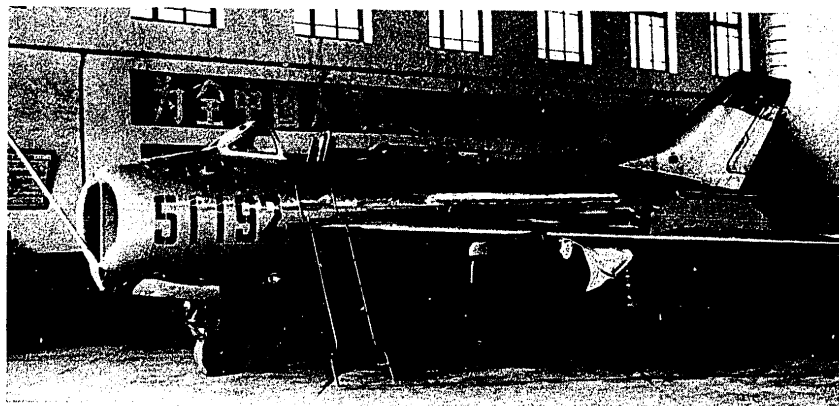
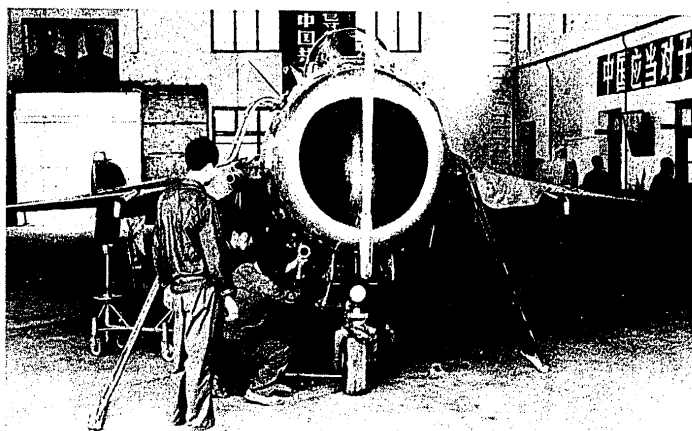
Hideo Oaki

The reporter seated in the cockpit of a Jiangi 6 of the 38th Division at a base outside Tianjin.

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[Text] There are shops at every base where various point inspections and repairs are performed.



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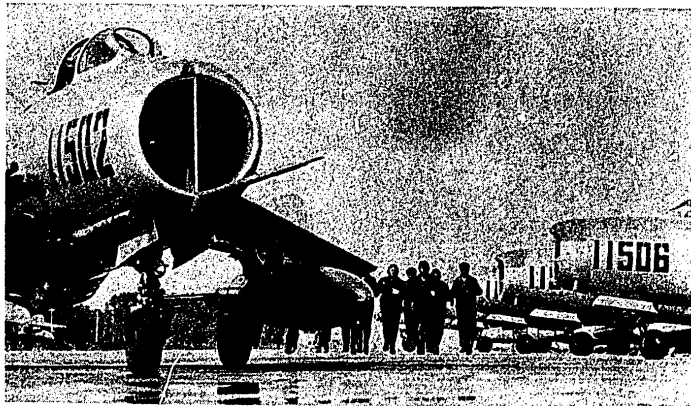


[Text] While this is not the base at the Tianjin suburbs, here again there are the shops with their various operations. Both Jiangi 5 and 6 planes are present.

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[Text] The plane on the left is a Jiangi 6-Jin (MIG-19S). The planes lined up to the right are Jiangi 6-A or B with radar installed above the air intake.



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これまで AJ でも F-6 改として扱っていたが、真相は強撃機 (Attacker) らしい。

[Text] This plane has been considered to be an AJ or an F-6 in the past, but it actually seems to be a Qianji (attacker).

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LANZHOU UNITS PRESENT AWARDS TO PACESETTERS AND ADVANCED WORKERS

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] With a mandate from the central committee of the Communist Youth League and the All-China Women's Federation, the Lanzhou Units on 30 October held a grand award ceremony for New Long March shock workers and shock brigades and for "8 March" red-banner pacesetters and red-banner collectives.

Awards went to seven national New March shock workers and one shock brigade and to three national "March 8" red-banner pacesetters and one red-banner collective. These advanced units and individuals had all made outstanding contributions to the revolutionization and modernization of units on the road of the New Long March. The Communist Youth League branch of a company of an unidentified division of the Lanzhou Units, which was awarded the honorable title of a New Long March shock brigade, had for a long time resolutely unfolded a movement to study Comrade Lei Feng and had led Youth League members on to the road of both red and expert and gotten them to compete to be New Long March shock workers. Since 1978, they have been taking military training as the nucleus and organizing young people to undertake such types of emulation drives as contended for the red banner, striving to be No 1, getting into military competitions, studying heroes, matching records and breaking them and striving to be heroes. This aroused enthusiasm in the training of soldiers and led to the achievement of excellent results in such classes as firing of individual pieces and firing of light weapons, with the result that more than 20 Youth League members received awards for meritorious service and 5 were selected as good examples for training. For example, there was the case of Ruan Dezhen, deputy chief of Dispensary No 3 of a certain hospital of the Lanzhou units, who was awarded the honorable title of National "8 March" red-banner pacesetter. Suffering from rectal cancer, she waged a brave and stubborn fight against her illness and resolved to give everything she had during her remaining time to the medical science of the motherland. In the last four years, she struggled for every minute and every second, went all out in her work, wrote three articles based on the effective performance of medical work and translated 59 foreign-language items, efforts which were well received by the medical departments. There was also the case of Shi Honglin, a

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fighter in the repair shop of an unidentified unit who received the honorable title of National New Long March Shock Worker. Ever diligent in the study of work techniques, in repairing old things and in using rejects, he was able to assemble and recover 1,075 pieces of machinery and equipment, storage batteries and tires.

Xiao Hua [5135 5478], First Political Commissar of the Lanzhou Units, and other leadership comrades attended the meeting and presented awards to the New Long March shock workers and the "8 March" red-banner pacesetters and to the representatives of the New Long March shock brigades and the "8 March" red-banner collectives. There were also citations at the meeting for 9 advanced Youth League work committees, 40 advanced Youth League branches, 179 outstanding Youth League members and 80 outstanding youth work cadres, all of whom had come to the fore during the movement to create advanced Youth League branches and to get young people to strive to be outstanding Youth League members.

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END

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